mes Bussell Lowell, Post, Patriot and Scholer, After a Long and Useful L.Ha Succambs to a Complication of Aliments— Brief Sketch of His Hrilliant Career.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 12.—James Rusall Lowell died at 2:10 o'clock yesterday morning. His death was caused by an affection of the liver together with other ailments incidental to his advanced age.

Mr. Lowell passed away at his house, Elmwood, in Cambridge, where he was born. Almost to the last he was a hard, although erratic, worker. He had not been seen as often in society lately as formerly, but up to five years ago he seemed in robust health.

ago he seemed in robust health.

BIOGRAPHICAL

James Russell Lowell was born in Cambridge, Mass. February 22, 1819. The poet was descended from an English family who settled in New England in the year of 1-24. His grandfather was made a judge by Washington after having assisted in framing the constitution of Massachusetts in 1780. He moved the insertion in the bill of rights of that state of the clause that "All men are born free and equal," and carned great emiborn free and equal," and carned great emi-nence as a lawyer. The family of the Lowella gave its name to the city of Lowell.

he deceased was the son of Charles Low and in genius and character was the hereditary representative of the heart suc brains that founded New England. He was



JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

the youngest of five children. From both parents were transmitted high intelligence. sound principles and right ideals, but the postle and imaginative faculty came from the mother. His birtiplace was the old tory mansion now called "Einwood," a larg-three story square, wooden house in the early colonial style, situated in spacious groun's, surrounded by magnificent elms ned pines planted by his father, with an outlook on the Charles river. Lowell was fitted for college by William Wells who was the senior of the firm that published the series of Wells & Lilly classics. He entered Harvard in his sixteenth year and was graduated in 1838. His first published literary production, unless probably some poems of "Harvardians," which he edited in 1861 s, was his noted class poem composed under peculiar circumstances. At the time the early colonial style, situated in spacious int s, was his noted class pour ander peculiar circumstances. At the time of writing it the collegiate s mior undergoing a brief peculiar of peculiar of was undergoing a brief period of rustication at Concord, in consequence of inattention to his text books. He forces sofourn in this Arcadia of scholarship and resorm I rought him into relationship with the trans-endentalists who in that day were in the habit of gathering at the home of Emerson, with whom then began that of Emerson, with whom then began that friend-h p which despite the playful sailies of the younger poet in his earlier writings, only lerminated with the death of the cider. The young entirist as we the humorous side of the social movements of the day, and the class poem, scintillating with wit attacked the abolitionists, Carlyle, Emerson and transcendentalists, In the law school of Harvard Lowel received the degree of LL. B. and was admitted to the ber a 1810. The only record of the practice of his profession is found in a story entitled "My First Client," published in the Boston Biscotiany. Henceforth he gave himself entirely to literature. In 1841 a volume of poems written under the influence of affec-tion for a woman o genus who became his wife, w s published under the title of "A Tear's Life."

The volume was never republished, and of the seventy poems only a small part have been deem d worthy of reprinting by the author. His marriage to the woman who inspired these poems took place in 1884. Maria White was an ardest abolitionist, and no doubt her influence assisted in turning his thoughts to the serious side of that to which he rendered immortal

To understand Lowell's character it is noneseary to remember that he was not only a poet, a scholar and a humorist, but always a conservative and a critic. No man was more thoroughly imbued than he with the fundamental principles of American democracy—a democracy without demagogism; no man more jealous then he of the untarnished reputst on of America in politics and litera-ture no zean more quick to see any depart-ure from the high ideal of the republic, and his flaming pen was turned to attack what-ever as alled this ideal—at one time slavery, at another time vicious political method- threatening the purity of demo-cratic society. His radicali-in was always conservative, his criticism always construcriv . Lowell and his wife were regular con tributors to the Liberty Beil, and his name appeared in 1842 in the Anti-Slavery Stand-ard as corresponding editor. In this paper ard as corresponding callor. In this paper from 1802 to 1845 his poems during that period mostly appeared. Later the Boston Courier was the vehicle of his productions, and in its co umns the first series of the "Biglow Papers" was given to the public, beginning in the Issue for June, 1866, and ending in 1848.

In 1843 he undertook the editing of the Pioneer, a literary and critical magazine. Only three numbers were published, the venture failing through financial disaster to the publishers. In this marazine was begun a series of essays on the poets and dramatists, which afterward formed the material for "Conversations With Some of the Old Poets." In 1-84 came a volume of verse containing" A Legend of Brittany," with thirty-three miscellaneous posms and thirry-seven sonnets. These were followed in 1845 by "The Vision of Sir Laun-fal," one of the most exquisite productions of his genius, a poem founded on the legend of the Holy Grail, which is said to have been composed in a sort of frenzy in about forty-eight hours, during which the poet scarcely ateorslept.

In 1877 Mr Lowell was appointed by President Hayes to the Spanish mission, from which he was transferred to the court of St.

in 188 Lowell was deputed as minister to England and, until recalled by President Cleveland, he was our representative at St. Lowell's first wife died in 1853. He married a second time in 1857 Miss Dunlap, of Port-land, Me., and who died in 1885. AN EDITOR DEAD.

Junes, of the New York Times, Dire at a Ripe Old Age.

POLAND SPRINGS, Me., Aug. 13.—Mr. George Jones, editor of the New York Times, who has been ill for some time,

died yesterday morning. Mr. Jones and family arrived at Poland Springs July 16 from Massac setts, where Mr. Jones' daughter had been sick. Anxiety for her health exhausted Mr. Jones. He summoned Dr. Wood, the hotel physician, July 24, when he was found to be suffering from dysentery, complicated with other troubles. The doctor at first did not consider the case serious, but the disease lingered, Mr. Jones growing weaker. He had a bad day Sunday, but seemed so comfortable Monday that the family had slight hopes. Toesday he failed constantly and died at 4:30 yesterday morning. Dr. Weeks, of Poland, and Dr. Putnam, of Boston, were in consultation on the case, and instrumental relief was attempted Tuesday, but without effect. His family was with him and the hotel people were unremitting in kind attention

The party left Poland Springs with the body yesterday morning. The funeral services will be held Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

BIOGRAPHICAL The story of George Jones' life is the story of the founding and building up of the New York Times. Although Mr Jones had reached the age of 10 when he joined Henry J. Raymond in establishing the Times and had already made his way to success and a competence in other business enterprises, his earliest inclinations had brought him into the field of New York journalism and his return to it as a founder and as pub-lisher of the Times was but the hilfillment of his youthful ambitions. And from the day when the first copy of the Times was issued to the day of his death Mr. Jones has devoted to it to the exclusion of all other in-terests and affix his undivided time and energies. His success has been the success of the journal he has controlled, his honora-ble career and repute are inseparably associated with the career and the standing of

The father and mother of Mr. Jones were of that sturdy Weish stock that has contrib-uted prominent and successful men to so many of the older communities of this coun try. Coming to America some years before the birth of their son George they settled in the village of Poultney, Vt., where the father engaged in the business of a woolen manufacturer. It was in Poultney that George Jones was born August 16, 1811. He would have reached the age of Senext Sunday. His father and mother died when he was it years old and he was left to make his own way and take care of himself in the world. There was a country store in the village of Poultney, kept by Amos Bliss. That humble merchant, also himself a journatist, gained the uncommon distinction of being the first employer of two men who, later in life, were to become conspicu-ous figures in New York journalism. Mr. Jones, though he was it years old, became the clerk and egrand boy in Mr. Bliss' store. At the same time Mr. Bliss took into the composing room of his newspaper, the Northern Spectator, as a printer's appren-tice, a boy named Horace Greeley, who was to serve him five years, to be boarded and lodged, and, after the first six months, to receive \$10 a year. The two lads became friends and playmates at once, and their acquaintance and friendship, renewed many years lat r in New York City, continued with only such interruptions as are natural, and pernaps inevitable, to the rivalries of jour-

nalism, to the time of Greeley's death, It was in 1831 that Mr. Jones came to New York. Mr. Greeley had preceeded him by two years. It was in the business of Hornes Greeler's Tribune that Mr. Jones first became connected with journalism. Just as his youthful acquaintance with Greeley, formed in the V. ramout village some seven-teen years earlier, had moulded the beginning of his career in New York, so his friend-ship with Henry J. Ravmond, beginning while the one was employed in the business office and the other in the editorial rooms of the Tribune, was destined speedily to ripen into intimacy, confidence and mutual respect and later to bring them into business part-nership in the founding and management of

the New York Times.
Upon the death of Mr. Raymond, Mr. George Jones became the responsible head George Jones became the responsible head of the New York Times in control of its business management and the editorial policy. A complete history of Mr. Jones' management of the Times during the three years tollowing Mr. Raymond's death would of necessity include a history of the Tweed ring, broken and overthrown by the Times. Mr. Jones had secured the seer a necount of the Tweed ring are had begun a first which the Tweed ring and had begun a fight which was only to and with the complete overthrow of Tweedism. Waes, in some way, Tweed discovered that these accounts were about to be published in the Times he at once seat an agent to Mr. Jones with an effort to buy the Times at any pries he might name. This offer being refused, an offer of \$5,000,000 for the suppression of the accounts was made, but it was likewise refused.

Mr. Jones was married in 1839 to Miss Saran M. Gilbert of Troy.

THE RUSSIAN UKASE. It Produces a Profound Sensation in Ger-

BERLIN, Aug. 13.-The ukase forbidding the export from Russia of rye and rye meal of every kind and bran, which was published in the official journal at St. Petersburg, has created an enormous sensation in this city. The ukase came as a complete surprise to the dealers in grain here. There is no doubt, however, that the Russian government has forbidden the export of rye and rye meal, as the principal merchants here have received special *elegrams confirming the first public dispatches announcing the prohibition. The only point of difference in the private and public dispatches is in regard to the date on which the prohibition will go into effect. Several of the earlier dispatches stated that the ukase would take effect immediately, while later telegrams announced that the prohibition would not be enforced until August 27. This short respite afforded great relief. The influence of this action on the part of the Russian government was immediately felt on the bourse here. The effect was generally to depress prices, although values did not fall as low as was expected they would, as many of the leading brokers had received secret advices as to the PORK...... 10 50 0 11 25 probable promulgation of the decree.

The Best Light. The natural stimulus of the eye, and consequently the one best adapted for reading, is white sunlight. The softest and most pleasant of all is the diffused light from a northern sky. Good artificial light is much to be preferred to insufficient daylight. As regards arti-ficial lights, there are too sources of trouble: First, that they are not pure

white, and secondly, they are unsteady. The first effect is found to a marked degree in all artificial light except the lime, electric and magnesium lights: the second especially in candles and Gaslight has a decided excess of yellow rays, but answers very well if the gas is of a good quality and the flame is properly regulated. The light of a good coal oil lamp is very grateful to the eye. If candles are used, wax and spermaceti are the best. Among the many advantages of the electric light is the fact that in color, or rather absence of color, it more nearly approaches daylight than any other.-

Detroit Free Press. A Natural Question.

Jack-Miss Spicey, the poeters of passion, is engaged. Charlie-Indeed! A new book, or a new young man?-Munsey's Weekly.

The St. Louis Exposition

The St. Louis Exposition.

The Eighth Annual St. Louis Exposition will open Wednesday, September 2, and close October 17.

The past history of the great industrial Exposition is one of inter-State pride, and its marked success for the past seven years is the guarantee that this year will equal in every respect and exceed in many ways the varied exhibits of the Arts, Mechanics and Sciences. The departments will have displays from every line of industry and business. The Art Department will have the best examples, to which will be a idea a fine collection of oriental emisical instruments, lacquers, ivorice, and other works of merit from China and Japan.

Gilmore's celebrated band will be in attendance each day, and furnish music in the afternoons and evenings.

the afternoons and evenings.

America's general progress will be faithfully portrayed, and the revelations in all branches of industrial achievements will be unusually complete and instructive. All the rathroads will give reduced rates.

"Our parrot is dead," wrote a little girl, and a poll seems to have settled over the family."—Texas Siftings.

Don't be Bulldored

By a rebelious liver. Though it may re-fuse to be brought into subjection by ordi-nary cathartics and cholagogues, though it may continue to destroy your peace with its manifold unpleasant symptoms, be assured that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will ef-fectually discipline it, promptly rectify its irregularities. Malaria, constipation, dys-pepsia, rheumatism and kidney complaints are also remedied by the Bitters.

A TREE is green when in foliage and a boy is green in his folly-age —Binghamton Republican.

Tun complexion becomes clear, the skin free from eruptive tendencies, the appetite and digestion improved, aches and pains cease, the body grows stronger, sound sleep at night a habit, and the general health every way better when Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla is made use of.

Excapto couples may not average larger than other people, yet they are often distin-guished by their sighs.—Lowell Courier.

My friend, look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pilis will relieve her. Now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

"How rate the cream looks," said the housekeeper. "Yes'm," replied the cook; "it's been whipped, num."—Epoch.

SEA air roughens the skin. Use Glenn's Bul's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents. Jacson says he has found mere grass ridows in clover than in weeds.—Eimira

Gazette. How cauer to force children to take nasty vorm medicines. Dr. Bull's Worm Deworm medicines Dr Buil's Worm De-stroyers are always sure and taste like dainty little candies

"Right shoulder shift," exclaimed the old army surgeon as he pulled a dislocated arm into place.—Binghamton Republican

THE best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. Sc.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS C		Aut	1. 14.
CATTLE-Shipping Steers !		-	5 10
Butchers' steers		-	4.00
Native cows	203		2.75
HOGS-Good to choice heavy	4.15		5.25
WHEAT-No. 2 red	87	40	67
No. 2 hard	55	40	67
CORN-No. 2	51		6414
OATS-No. 2	2011	10	27
RYE-No. 2	74	-	7044
FLOUR-Patents, per sack	2.80		2.40
Faney	1.90		1 95
HAY-Baied			5 03
BUTTER-Choice creamery	16	166	17
CHEESE-Full cream	9		642
EGGS-Cholee	10		12
BACON-Hams	54		10
Spoulders	540		6kg
Bides.	7	4	714
LARD	61	744	
POTATOES		-	40
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE-Shipping steers	5.00		8 65
Butchers' steers	8 90		5 00
HOGS-Packing	4 100		5 40
SHEEP-Fair to choice	2 75	49	48)
FLOUR-Choice.	28 185		8 50
WHEAT-No 2 red	913	419	9256
CORN-No. 2	55Vx 00		57
OATS-No. 2.	274.0		28
RYE-No 2	70		77

The state of the s			
SHEEP-Fair to choice	2 75	-	48)
FLOUR-Choice	31 165		2 50
WHEAT-No 2 red	911/210		92
CORN-No. 2	85%	57	
OATS-No. 2	271	28	
RYE-No. 2	70		77
BUTTER-Creamery	18		19
PORK	10 50		10 75
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE-Shipping steers	6 75		6.25
HOGS-Packing and shipping			5.80
SHEEP-Fair to choice	45)		5 15
FLOUR-Winter wheat	4 (51)	44	4 50
WHEAT-No. 2 red	50% W		96
CORN-No. 2	61		62
OATS-No.2	2819 @		28
RYE-No. 2	74		58
BUTTER-Creamery	18		20
PORK	10 30		10 57
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE-Common to prime.	8 65		6 10
HOOS-Good to choice	5 10		5 87
FLOUR-Good to choice	3 65		8 80
WHEAT-No. 2. red	1 / 84	40	1 05
CORN-No. 2	74		741
OATS-Western mixed	41		44
BUTTER-Creamery	154		10

The Only One Ever Printed. Can You Find the Word?

Each week a different 3 inch display is published in the paper. There are no two words alike in either ad., except One word. This word will be found in the ad. for Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic, Little Liver Pills and Wild Cherry Bitters. Look for "Crescent" trade mark. Head the ad. carefully and when you find the word, send it to them and they will return yet a book, beautiful lithographs and sample free.

THE careman points to the river as a ted of rowace -- Washington Star.

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Can a man intoxicated by music be said to be air-tights—Texas Siftings.



of woman's peculiar troubles and ailments comes with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It cures them. For all the functional derangements, painful disorders, and chronic weaknesses that afflict womankind, it's a certain remedy. It's an invigorating, restorative tonic, soothing cordial and bracing nervine purely vegetable, non-alcoholic, and perfectly harmless.

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